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North-Carolina Standard

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The Standard.

RALEIGH, SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1855.

SPAIN-CUBA. The Madrid Correspondent of the Paris Presse gives the following account of a discussion in the Spanish Cortes on the subject of Cuba, on the 8th of March. This account contains matter for serious reflection on the part of the people of the United States. It is as follows:

"The Cortes came to a vote to-day (March 8) of high importance-an importance the greater from the fact that it seems to prejudge the solution of the question left to the Assembly by M. Olozaga. It has affirmed in principle the existence of two chambers by a majority of 201 votes against 155.

But the sitting reserved for us other emotions. I announced to you, a few days since, the discovery of a very serious conspiracy in the island of Cuba. This morning the government received circumstantial hes brought to it by M. Bastillos, one of the most distinguished officers of the Spanish navy, who has just returned from the island. Now Gen. Serrano suddenly interrupted the debate on the constitution by demanding of the ministry if they could give some explanation as to the contents of these

M. Luzuriaga, in the midst of a silence truly solemn, gave a reply as categorical as the circumstances would permit

A great conspiracy had in fact been discovered But the Captain-General Concha had succeeded in nipping it in the bud. All the principal actors in this drama were in the hands of the authorities. The minister was able to give the assurance that the security of this rich colony was in no danger. Large reinforcements of troops were about being despatched to Gen. Concha. Spain would bleed from all her veins sooner than support in that quarter either injury or dishonor.

On the character of the conspiracy M. Luzuriaga was not as explicit as he himself would no doubt have desired. He only ventured to insinuate a fact which people here would like to doubt-namely, that the impulse of this conspiracy came from the United States; and he immediately asserted with energy, and in a manner which produced a profound impression on the assembly, that all the conspirators arrested were acknowledged partizans of the mainten-

On this occasion the minsister made a declaration which reflects the highest honor upon him, as well as upon the cabinet whose sentiments he expresses. He said that, without refusing to compensate them by a suitable indemnity, the Spanish government was finally decided to put an end to a barbarous institution which all civilized nations condemned, and which M. Luzuriaga did not fear to call a pest and a

shame to humanity. The Espartero ministry has the more merit for having taken this generous initiative from the fact that negro slavery reckons, in this liberal land of Spain, numerous and very warm partisans. And for Cuba itself, the declaration is not without its

M. Olozaga constituted himself the interpreter of the sentiments of the whole assembly, by proposing a vote of adhesion and thanks to the cabinet. It was the pendant to that which was passed about a month since, in consequence of the explanations demanded by M. Mariateguy. The Cortes have proved once more that they are decided not to retreat from this position, in which the honor of Spain is so

Apart from the debates of the assembly, I have learned that the principal author of this Cuban conspiracy is an unfrocked monk, who had succeeded in insinuating himself, to a certain extent, into the confidence of Gen. Concha. Mention is also made, in connexion with it, of a well known employee belonging to the engineer corps. '

The "unfrocked monk" referred to is Don Ramon Pinto, who was recently murdered by the garote by order of the tyrant Concha.

The declaration of Luzuriaga in relation to slavery in Cuba, appears to be final, and if carried out leaves but one course to be pursued by the government of the United States; and that is,, as soon as the attempt is made to Africanize Cuba, to take possession of it and prevent an act which, if fully consummated, could not be otherwise than seriously and perhaps fatally injurious to the Southern States of this Republic. Spain will never be permitted to establish the Jamaica or St. Domingo system of emancipation within one hundred and fifty miles of the

We have recently received, from the State Departthe Ostend Conference, containing all the correspondence which has taken place since the Black War- the patronage to which its merits entitle it. Price rior outrage between the government of this country and that of Spain. This correspondence exhibits in a striking light the arrogance Spain and the pa tience and forbearance of the United States. In his

letter of December 23, 1853, Mr. Soule says: "England and France have succeeded in making us so odious to the people of Spain, that there is not a word or a look of insult which their officials would spare us if they but could believe that it would be borne with anything like a composure of resignation. The lenity with which we have so often put up with their insults, has induced the belief that we are not as strong and powerful as we seem to be. General Narvaes, when I was last in Paris, speaking of us with * * * went so far as to boast that with the sea and the land forces Spain had in and about the island of Cuba, she could whip us whenever she chose to do so. I thought, a first, that the Marshal was bragging; but subsequent discoveries have convinced me that he actually meant what he

So too in his letter to Mr Marcy of the third of May, he says of The slowness of Congress to take up and act upon the recommendations of the President's Mandage of the loth March, how controldence

it, (the Spanish Government) to resist, nor can it be expected to move, till it sees some further evidence of our determination to enforce the consideration of

our demands." And again, in his letter of January 13, 1854, just before leaving Madrid, he says: "Neither has their compunction been awakened by the scorching arguments I was instructed to place in their hands, nor their supineness disconcerted, by the significant suggestions of the President in his Message to Congress. They look at both with perfect indifference, and do not as much as trouble themselves even with resorting to soft words and empty protestations to lull our complaints into quiescence. My position, under such a state of things, has become so unendurable, that I doubt seriously whether it will be in my power to delay even a few weeks my return home. I long indeed to be off from a court where so little respect is paid our country, and where the opinion of our weakuess is a constant encouragement to offer us fresh and indigestible disgusts."

The administration of President Pierce has heretofore performed its duty in regard to Spain and Cuba, but it has not been sustained, as it should have been, by Congress. The time is approaching, however, when that body will have to meet these difficulties fully and finally, and to act for the protection of the honor and rights of the country.

THE WAKE MEETING.

The proceedings of the Democratic meeting held here on Monday last, will be found in our columns to-day. They are interesting. Great enthusiasm prevailed, and a determination was evinced to adhere strictly to the time-honored principles and organization of the party. The Resolutions are clear, emphatic, and full of the spirit of that glorious Democracy under whose banner we have so oftened marched, in this gallant County, to battle and to victory; and the delegates appointed will, we are sure, carry with them to the Convention and act out the sentiments and objects set forth on the occasion.

Mr. Horace P. Tucker, formerly a Whig, came forward in the meeting, took his stand against the new secret association, and announced that he should hereafter act with the Democratic party. Mr. Tucker was a Henry Clay Whig-he belonged to that party when, under its great leader, it met and discussed public questions in the open day and in the eye of light; but, with other manly and patriotic Whigs in this State and Virginia, he refuses to cooperate with this substitute for Whiggery, whose members shun the light and propose to govern the country in secret and by plans laid in the still hours of the night. He deserves credit for his course; and we trust that others, who think and feel as he does, will follow his example.

DESPOTISM IN CUBA.

The Washington Union draws a graphic picture of the horrid and unrelenting despotism which prevails in Cuba. It says:

"Whilst England and France are squandering millions of money, and sacrificing the lives of their subjects by thousands, in waging a war against what they call the barbarism of Russia, and for the advancement of Christian civillization, they are unholding a despotism in Cuba which has no parallel. The murder of Pinto is but one of a long catalogue of evidences of unsurpassed cruelty and barbarism. There is no liberty in Cuba; there is no property there-no safety of life or honor in Cuba. A tyranny, against which even Europe would revolt, you can see any clear day from the promontories of Florida. There it is, the death of intolerance, the agony of military torture, the horror of the Inquisition, the ever-increasing and agonising demonism of the slave trade, all in one, all collected from the barbarities of ages, brewing and writhing under those clouded mountain-tops to the east. And that is what England and France propose to protect!

There are no laws in Cuba, save such as a nomadic governor, equally remorseless as to life or money, chooses to make for himself. There is no press there. A rigid and armed wall excludes its people from the world, and the world from them. They seize mails there, open letters, and seize those to whom they are addressed. There is no trial there, by jury or otherwise. A secret tribunal decides on life and death, without calling a witness or arraigning the accused except to torture him into confesssion, or relying for evidence upon a convicted felon. No civilized man or woman can go out of that island save as its governor wills-no civilized man or woman can e iter save with his permission. A brave soldier is tried in secret there, or not tried at all, but doomed in secret; he is pinned in public view in an arm-chair, and his neck twisted off, and the bells of religion sing a sanctified chime. They'shoot men in the back there, and allow African savages to brutalize themselves, and drag the noble and dead victims naked through the streets. They shoot Americans in the back there- men who never knelt save to their God, and always die with their face to the enemy. They kill women there. The armed and public spy walks masked there through the streets and points out the victims of his vengeance. Night af ter night hordes of Africans are poured into that 'society" to threaten with universal assassination the people of the whole community, should they revolt or should a disgusted world revolt for them. Priests sing their hymns to the garote, and pray for the slave-ship. That island lies in sight of Florida in American waters, and there and such is the status quo which an Anglo-French alliance would protect with British and French fleets."

NORTH CAROLINA ARATOR.—We have received the first number of a monthly publication under this title, devoted to agriculture and the mechanic arts, by Thos. J. Lemay, Esq.

The Arator gives promise by this number of be ing a most valuable agricultural publication. It contains matter of much interest to farmers and mechanics, and bears evidence of labor and attention on the part of the Editor. Mr. Lemay is a practical ment at Washington, a copy in pamphlet form of farmer, and a gentleman of much intelligence and public spirit. We trust his publication will receive

> WAKE SUPERIOR COURT has been in session here this week, his Honor Judge Caldwell presiding. We learn that a good deal of business has been transacted. No capital case was tried. That of the State ts. the man Jordan and the woman De Costa, free negroes, for the murder of Chavis, free negro, was continued.

> Mr. Attorney General Ranson managed the State docket with his accustomed learning and skill. Judge Caldwell is a stern, and some think a severe Judge; but there can be no doubt that he is prompt, assiduous and able in the discharge of his duties. "Order reigns" where he presides.

We copy from the Wilmington Journal a just and sensible article in relation to the Revenue law of the late session of the Assembly. We shall, at an early day, by request of friends, publish from the journals the votes in the two Houses on the measure. It will be found that the law received the sanction of a large majority of both parties in both Houses

TENNESSEE.

The Democratic State Convention for the nomination of a candidate for Governor, was held at Nach. ville on the 27th ultimo. Gov. Andrew Johnson was nominated by acclamation for re-election. He was opposed in 1852, by Mr. Henry, the "eagle orator of the West," but was elected by a triumphant majority. His opponent in the approaching campaign will be the Hon. M. P. Gentry, Know Nothing-the Whig party proper, it is stated, will have no candidate, but will "play second-fiddle," as in Virginia, to the new secret association. Gov. Johnson is a host in himself, and canot be beaten.

We give below the Resolutions adopted by the Tennessee Democratic State Convention. They are worthy, in every respect, of the noble Democracy of

"The representatives of the democratic party of Tennessee, in convention assembled, faithful to the usages of their party, adhering with steadfast faith

to the great principles the successful enforcement of which have made the country powerful and prosperous at home, and honored and respected abroad, do Resolve, That the American democracy place their trust in the intelligence, patriotism, and the discriminating justice of the American people; and that we regard this as a distinctive feature of our political creed, which we are proud to maintain before the world as the great moral element in a form of government springing from and upheld by the popular will; and we contrast it with the creed and practice of federalism, under whatever name or form, which seeks to palsy the will of the constituent, and which conceives no imposture too monstrous for the popu-

Resolved, That the democratic party has never hesitated or feared to make an open and candid dec-laration of its creed and principles; that we regard all secret political clubs as at war with the genius and spirit of our republican institutions; that the secret, oath-bound political club, commonly called the "know-nothings," in its attempts to abridge the rights of conscience and create religious tests in the selection of men for office, is violative of the constitution and dangerous to the public liberty; that it is but a weak invention of the enemies of the demo-cratic party; and that we will fight this secret enemy with the same energy and ardor which in times past has enabled us to defeat and drive from the field open and undisguised foes.

Resolved. That the democratic party reaffirm those noble truths which are stated in our declaration of rights: "That all men have a natural and indefeasble right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own conscience; that no man can of right be compelled to attend, erect, or support against his consent; that no human authority can, in any case whatever, control or interfere with the rights of conscience; and that no preference shall ever be given, by law, to any religious establishment or mode of worship; that no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under this State,"

Resolved, That Congress has the power under the constitution to establish a uniform rule of naturalization, but it has no power or authority under that instrument to prescribe the qualification of voters or to restrain the immigration of foreigners; that these powers are reserved to the States, and can alone be exercised by them; and the doctrine which assumes this authority for the federal government is of dangerous tendency, and is in direct violation of the sovereignty of the States.

Resolved, That the democratic party recognises as one of its cardina. principles the right and capacity of the people to determine the nature and character of their own institutions in the formation of their State constitutions; that this great principle was clearly etablished by the compromise measures of 1850, and was carried into practice by the passage of the bill creating territorial governments for Kansas and Ne-

Resolved, That Franklin Pierce, President of the United States, has been faithful, and true to the declarations made in his inaugural address; that the leading measures of his administration have been able, culightened and patriotic, and deserve, as they receive, our cordial and carnest support; that the honor of our flag and the rights of our citizens abroad have been, whenever and wherever assailed, promptly vindicated and protected; that he has maintained and respected the constitutional rights of every section of the Union, repelling, with the whole power of his administration, every attack made by northern fanaticism upon the rights and institutions of the southern States."

STATE FAIR OF 1855.

The Executive Committee of the State Agricultural Society has been in session this week, preparing the Premium List, and assigning the "Committee of award" for the third annual State Fair in October next. There are now nearly a thousand members, and affairs are in a prosperous condition. There will be double the amount of last year to award in premiums. Our planters, farmers, mechanics, and gardeners throughout the State should join this Society and help out the good work; much benefit has been already derived from the Society, and it is just in its infancy. Let us have, by the Fall, ten thousand names enrolled at least.

The officers of the Society are: Thomas Ruffin, of Alamance, President; John S. Dancy, of Edgecombe, Richard Smith, of Halifax, Vice-Presidents; Thomas Jeff. Lemay, of Wake, Secretary; Fabius Haywood Hutchings, of Wake, Treasurer. Executive Committee-Crudup, of Franklin, Chairman, Eaton and Hamilton, of Granville, Whitaker, Taylor, Poole, Price, Jones, Cooke, Partridge and Jordan, of Wake, MacRae, of New Hanover, Meares, of Brunswick, and MacDaniel, of Nash.

LATEST FROM HAVANA. The steamer Black Warrior arrived at New York

on Tuesday, with Havana dates to the 29th. Numerous additional arrests have been made. The only offence of the persons arrested is believed to be

uttering expressions of sympathy for Pinto. Mr. Robertson, acting United States Consul, is understood to have sent in so strong a protest against the so-called trial of Estampes and Fellx, American

citizens, as to have induced the tyrant Concha to

Six companies of negro militia were to be established in Havana.

ELECTION IN RICHMOND. At the municipal election held in Richmond, Va. on Wednesday last, the Know Nothings carried their ticket by about 1,2000 majority. This was expected, as the City is largely Whig.

The Enquirer says "Nearly the entire Whig and and Know Nothing vote, it is believed, was polled while hundreds of Democrats, aware of the power of their opponents in this Gibraltar of Whiggery did not deem it necessary to vote. There were but 715 Democratic votes polled, while it is well known they can poll 1,200. The usual Whig vote was polled vesterday, being about the same number that party cast at the last Presidential election."

DEATH OF REV. J. PURIFY.-The Rev. John Purify, an aged Baptist Minister, died at his residence in Harnett County, formerly Cumberland, on the 27th ultima

ECUADOR AND THE UNITED STATES. Translated for the "North Carolina Standard," from the Annual Report of the Minister of Foreign Relations of Ecuador, made to the National Congress

of that Republic, at its late session in Quito.

Extract from the Minister's Report: "THE UNITED STATES: - This nation is in advance all the powers of the earth, in the eminent success that has crowned her efforts in demonstrating to the world the philanthropic spirit and ameliorating tendency of Danocratic institutions—her area having been vastly expanded, and her power increased by an enlightened recognition of the rights of the masses and a broad extension of the liberties of man-kind. She continues rapidly to progress in her high and honorable career of national aggrandizementand still must thus advance, while she proclaims and practises those exalted principles of civil liberty that gave triumph to the Republican cause under the immortal Washington, and which have been so well sustained by the valor and statesmanship of his

The Government of that nation promptly adopted egal measures with regard to the associations of "fillibusters" in California for the purpose of thwarting the marauding expeditions plotting there against neighboring and graceful States. The periodicals in California and New York, and at other points, revealed to the world the fact, which seems to have been as weil understood there as here, that the notorious [South] American traitor, Juan Jose 'Flores. was in collusion with those buckanier bands, to whom he had pledged a cession of the Eastern Province of Ecuador! This fresh scheme of his, so worthy of the piratical instincts of Flores, would, as was its demoniac purpose, have plunged us anew into the horrors of invasion and of war! But from the impending calamities, Ecuador was happy in finding herself relieved by the vigilance and energy with which the North American Government proceeded against the leaders of those criminal enterprizes, whose meditated schemes of rapine and plunder were thus frustrated cre their consummation.

The Government of Washington is represented in Ecuador by Mr. Philo White, one of its distinguished citizens-who was at first accredited here in the capacity of Charge d'Affaires, but afterwards deservedly promoted by his Government to the rank of Minister Resident. And in this new character he was officially acknowledged with the ceremonies due to his advanced position, on the 2nd inst., (Sept.) On the delivery of his credential letter into the hands of His Excellency the President of the Republic, * *. Mr. White took occasion to express in the name of His Excellency the President of the United States, the fraternal sentiments with which the hand of political fellowship is extended to Ecuador, as a Sister Republic of the Great American Constella-

Such are the terms of amity in which our relations

For the Standard. HARVARD UNIVERSITY, March 30, 1855. Editors North Carolina Standard:

GENTLEMEN - Enclosed are resolutions relative to the removal of Judge Loring from our Law Professorship, on account of his action in the notorious Burns slave-case. This fanatical piece of proscription was mainly accomplished by means of the Know Nothing party now in power in this State. If any Southerner will but observe how completely this new party in New England is amalgamated with every "ism" that threatens disgrace and ruin to our country, he will use every effort to crush out its upshot existence. These resolutions were passed by a large majority of the law students, and a publication of them in your valuable journal will greatly

A NORTH-CAROLINIAN. JUDGE LORING AND THE DANE LAW SCHOOL .- At a meeting of the mountly of the Dane Law School at Cambridge on Friday evening, March 23, the fel lowing preamble and resolutions, introduced by a gentleman from Massachusetts, were adopted by a ery large majority :

Whereas, The corporation of Harvard University prointed the Hon. Edward G. Loring lecturer in the Dane Law School, and the overseers have arbitralily refused to confirm the same, therefore be it: Resolved, By us, members of the Dane Law School, in assembly convened, that we fully concur in the opininion of the corporation as by their election expressed, that the personal worth, intellectual and legal abilities and acquirements of Mr. Loring

eminently qualify him for the office of lecturer. Resolved, That Mr. Loring's system of instructoncomprising a clear analysis of common law principles, and an exposition of their reasons and applications, enriched by copious illustrations from the civil law—was calculated, to a rare degree, to afford a knowledge of the topics discussed, at once broad and minute; and we deeply regret his removal as bringing a loss to ourselves and the science of law. Resolved, That we regard the rejection of Mr.

Loring as tending to restrain the freedom of judicial opinion, and as sanctioned neither by justice nor by This action of the school—the parties most inter-

ested in Mr. Loring's removal-will more than compensate him for the insult conveyed in his rejection by the board of overseers. Spring at Last .- Martins, the most sure har-

bingers of Spring, made their first appearance in the vicinity of Raleigh on Wednesday, April 4th. This is at least a month later than usual-they having appeared here until last year, from the fourth to the tenth of March, for the past ten years. The present season is full thirty days later than usual in our climate. Martins are not only of ssrvice in pro tecting the barn-yards, but they destroy millions of insects during the growing season that are injurious to grain &c., and that so frequently destroy the different kinds of valuable fruit. Small boxes should be kept for them on all well regulated farms.

Cor. Philo White.-We have had the pleasure of hearing quite recently, from our Minister at Quito, Col. Philo White, his last letter to us being of date February 14, 1855. He was in good health. The extract which we present to-day, from the Annual Report of the Minister of Foreign Relations of Ecuador, shows the high estimation in which Col. White is held, and also furnishes evidence of the great respect entertained in that distant region for the people and government of the United States.

THE WEATHER .- We have recently had considerable rain, and the atmosphere is becoming less chilly. We have never known so backward a Spring in this region. The fruit trees are just blooming, and there is a prospect that the fruit will escape the

BLOODSHED IN CINCINNATI.—It will be seen by the news from Cincinnati, in another column, that at the recent municipal elections there, there was hard fighting between the Know Nothings and adopted citizens, and that several persons were killed. This is no matter for surprise. These are the fruits of arraying sect against sect and race against race. Where will it end?

ELECTION IN LYNCHBURG. At the late election in Lynchburg, Va. for town officers, the Know Nothings lost, compared with former Whig votes, over two hundred votes. They carried the town by very small majorities.

We return our thanks to Mr. Thomas J. Jones, of Alamance, for a list of eight subscribers to the Stan-Card, with the test man Lectualize al felt gow to

Tax Day.—There was a very considerable excitement in town yesterday on the subject of Taxes, as each man engaged in business walked up to the Captain's Office to settle his fare for the coming year. The scriptural axiom that it is more blessed to give than receive, like all other rules has its exception.—
It does not apply to money, especially paid in the shape of taxes; and we will venture to say that no bill providing for increased taxation ever yet was or will be popular. Legislators know this, and hence Legislatures so frequently shirk the responsibility by making a resort to temporary expedients, thus staving off the evil, only to make it still more evil when it does come. The last Legislature of this State is entitled to credit for having had the manliness to meet the issue straight forward, as it ought to be met-to have looked the difficulty fairly in the face and provided for it. To have come openly and at the first to what other States have only resorted to, after having wallowed about in the slough of expediency and of make-shifts until recovery was almost impossible. All honor to the Legislature for

The Revenue Bill is loosely drawn, or at least it appears so. Some of its provisions are confused, and others are unequal. Admit all this. Does any one remember ever to have heard or read of a bill of a similar class, under simular circumstances, against which a similar class of objections were not raised, and, it may have been, with truth? The bill is not perfect. The inequality of taxation is the universal complaint thoughout the world. Even in States where the onerous burden of indebtness has caused all the realms and regions of taxation to be fully explored, and where inexperience, at least, cannot be plead in extenuation of error, there is near about the same complaint. Taxes are like sickness—they make one feel bad, no matter where located or how laid on. Not but that great injustice may be done by unequal taxation, which injustice, as soon as discovered, should be rectified.

Pending the election for Governor, the whole cry here was for internal improvements. Mr. Bragg actually fell behind somewhat, I ecause it was thought that he was not a "good enough internal improvement man." The same was the case during the Ses sion of the Legislature. Mr. Biggs was denounced as all sorts of a miserable sinner, because, although willing to go for the central Railroad to the Mountains, he was not yet prepared to carry it over them an indifinite distance towards sun-down, at an expense beyond the power of calculation. Now, every body knows that the necessity for increased taxation in this State has grown out of State investment in public works. The mere expenses of the State government are the smallest item. Those who insist upon public expenditures ought in consistency to insist upon their natural and inevitable consequence, taxes, which must come sooner or later, and for meeting the requirements of the case at once in the maner in which it must be met the Legislature deserves praise for its manliness.

These remarks are what may be called "plainspoken," but we think they are true, and their truth will be shortly felt and acknowledged. We can't expect to eat our peach and have it-the State to spend money, and the citizens, who compose the State, to escape the payment. Coming to the matter thus promptly will check the mania for reckless expenditure in advance of the available means of the

Commission merchants, and other whose business is to be largely increased by the opening up of avenues of trade, must feel that they are the very people to assume cheerfully their portion of the burdens arising from the expenditures made in opening up these avenues. Wil. Journal.

MURDER IN WYTHEVILLE-FOUR MEN SHOT .- A correspondent of the Dispatch, writing from Wytheville, under date of the 2d instant, states that on Saturday night last a most shocking tragedy occured in Wytheville, Va, by which one of the oldest and most influential citizens of that town was instantly killed, and three other persons dangerously would ded. The particulars of the bloody affair are as follows: For some time past, a man named J. Austin Graham has been paying his attention to the daughter of a wealthy old gentleman named W. H. Spiller, who is reported to be worth about \$200,000. Graham was unsuccessful in his suit, from the fact that the young lady loved, and was engaged to be married to a physician named Dr. Hamet. Graham, on account of this state of things, has been very violent, and threatened to take the life of his rival the first opportunity that offered. On Saturday night, about 10 o'clock, he entered the Wytheville Hotel, kept by Mr. Thos. J. Boyd, where Mr. Spiller, the father of the young lady, was sitting, in company with Mr. C. F. Trigg, teller of the Exchange Bank at Abingtion: Mr. C. Cox, an attache of the hotel, and a Mr. Terry of Wytheville. Graham drew a revol-ver and commenced firing into the crowd, killing Mr. Spiller at the first fire. Mr. Cox is very badly wounded; but will, it is thought, recover. Messrs. Terry and Trigg were wounded, but not seriously. The murderer fled immediately after the commission of the bloody deed, and at last accounts had not been arrested.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM CALIFORNIA. Arrival of the Daniel Webster at New Orleans-

Page, Bacon & Co., about to resume payment-More Business Failures-The Daniel Webster Fired into by a Spanish Cruiser. NEW ORLEANS, March 31.-By the steamship Daniel Webster, at this port last night, we have

dates from San Francisco to the 9th ultimo. None of the suspended bankers had resumed payment, but the excitement had subsided. It was thought probable that none of the bankers would resume payment, except Messrs. Page, Bacon & Co. Since the previous steamer sailed, two new failures are reported-Messrs. Chappin, Sawyer & Co., and

The Supreme Court had decided that persons enclosing land in the mining region, could not hold against miners.

From Oregon we learn that a conventional arrangement had been entered into for the extinguishment of the Indian titles to all lands in Willamette Valley. Our correspondent at San Juan (Nicaragua) writes that General Chamorro, chief of the revolutionary party, is dead, and that the revolution was

considered at an end. The captain of the Daniel Webster reports that on his outward passage to San Juan, he was brought to by shots from a Spanish sloop of war, an officer from which boarded the steamer, and after examining her papers, permitted her to proceed on her

voyage.
The Star of the West left San Juan for New York on Saturday, the 24th ult., with three hundred thousand dollars in specie on freight.

THE CINCINNATI SLAVE CASE. Imprisonment of the United States Marshal-Dis-

appearance of the Slave.
CINCINNATI, April 2.—The United States Marshal has been committed to jail for contempt of court in refusing to produce the slave Rosetta, before Judge Parker. It has been found that Rosetta is secreted from the authorities, having been taken from the jail.

A report has reached here that a large number o armed men are coming down to-night from Mays-ville, to take the girl by force to Kentucky, but it is not generally believed. The absence of the girl from jail is causing much excitement.

LATER NEWS FROM HAYTI. The Coffee Market-Our Relations with St. Do-

Bosros, April 2.—An arrival at this port brings dates from Hayti to the 14th of March. The coffee crop is reported short, and is selling at \$115 per

AT ONLY MINEY COURT OF SECTION STATE OF MINE

The impression in Hayti was, that the propose treaty between the United States and St. Doming would never, in its present form, receive the san tion of the December 2 present form.

RIOT IN CINCINNATI

Terrible Commotion in Cincinnati-Municipal Ele-ection-Bloody Riot between Foreigners and Amer-icans-Several Men reported Killed and others: badly beaten-A Cannon Captured from the Dutch, and turned upon them-The Ballot Boxes

broken up, da, da. CINCINNATI, April 2.-The result of to-day's election is not determined, but the Know Nothings are probably shead. Several serious riots have taken place during the afternoon, and it is reported that one American and two or three Germans have been killed. In the melee, the ballot boxes were de-

A Dr. Brown was assaulted at the polls in the Eleventh Ward by foreigners, and severely beaten.

The Know Nothings turned out en masse, and took a cannon from the Dutch and Irish, turned it. upon them, and fired, and afterward seized and broke up the ballot boxes.

The number of killed during the melee is not known. The tumult is very great and the excitement intense. The Know Nothings are marching in procession through the streets with cannon, and have ordered a rendezvous in the Eleventh Ward

The Eleventh Ward contains a large majority of Germans, and it having been charged that parties were prevented from voting American tickets at the polls in that ward, a large party of Americans took possession of the ballot boxes and destroyed the tickets. Several were wounded in the struggle which ensued, but no one was killed, Dr. Brown being yet alive and likely to recover, though badly injured. The Eleventh Ward is supposed to have given a majority of six or seven hundred for the Sagnicht ticket, but the vote cannot now be counted.

CINCINATI, Tuesday night, April 3.—The fighting has re-commenced, but it is not general. It is reported that the Germans are mostly armed, and parricaded in houses.—The Americans are fully prepared for any attack. Wednesday, April 4.— Nothing of special importance occurred last night. Early this morning a large crowd re-assembled .-The military are under arms, and Germans have agreed to deliver up their cannon at 10.

Connecticut Election.

NEW YORK, APRIL 3 .- The latest returns from Connecticut indicate that the State has gone anti-Administration, although there is no election of Governor by the people. Ingham apparently leads, hard presed by Minor.

HARTFORD, APRIL 8 .- The returns are not all in et. The result, it is supposed, will be nearly as

For Governor, Ingham has 27,000, Minor, Know Nothing, 25,000, and Dutton 9,000. The Know-Nothings and Whigs have 19 or 20 out of the 21 Senators, and probably 130 out of 234 Representatives. They have also carried all four of the Con-

Kansas Election.

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., April 1 .- Returns from Kansas show the election of the pro slavery ticket. In the Bull, Creek, Lawrence, Douglas, Donaphin, Tecumsch, Shawnee, Missouri, Leavenworth and Hookey precincts, the majorities are varying from 200

The election was conducted with quietude. The editor of the Kansas Free State was ducked in the Kansas river by a mob in consequence of a speech. Probably no anti-slavery men are elected to the leg-

The Beale Case-New Decision.

PHILADELPHIA, April 2 .- In the Supreme Court this morning, Chief Justice Lewis gave a decision granting a writ of error in the Beale case on the round that the jury who tried the case, instead of ing sworn to render a verdict according to evitence, were sworn to try the guilt or innocence of ing sentenced to solitary confinement at hard labor, was sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor.

Muncipal Elections in Ohio.

CLEVELAND, April 3, 1855 .- Enough returns from the city election have been received this morning to indicate the election of Castley, the candidate for Mayor on the people's Know Nothing ticket, by a majority of about 500, over ex-Governor Wood,

The Know Nothings were victorious in Columbus. Tolebo, April 3, 1855. At the election here yesterday the anti-Know Nothings elected all their candidates.

Nell Dow Re-Elected Mayor of Portland.

PORTLAND, Me., April 3, 1855. Neil Dow was elected Mayor to-day. The vote stood:—Dow, 1,904; McCobb, 1,830. The Know Nothing vote was thrown for bow. Four Dow and three opposition Aldermen are elected. The Council stands:-1 Dow, 9 opposition, 2 vacancies.

tative in the last Congress, the Hon. John Kerr, made a public speech at Asheboro, the early part of this week, and announced himself a candidate for re-election to Congress. We heard remark made by one present, that Mr. K's speech was very long, able and eloquent; and that the Know Nothings received a full share of his sarcastic invective. According to reports "Sam" "caught it strong."-The grounds of Mr. K's opposition to the new party we have not learned.—Greensboro' Patriot.

A CANDID ADMISSION.—In the following paragraph, which we copy from the South Side (Virginia) Democrat, the reader will not fail to notice and remember the very candid admission of ex-Senator Hale:
"Col. Fayette McMullen, the representative in "Col. Fayette McMullen, the representative in Congress from the Washington district in this State, stated in a public speech a few days since, that in reply to an interrogatory which he propounded to the noted New Hampshire know-nothing and free-soiler, John P. Hale, as to the object of the know-nothing organization, Hale remarked that 'we mean to abolitionize the South, and we intend to do it." Mr. Hale was subsequently waited upon by several gentleman, and to all he made the same declaration."

At the late election in New Hampshire the town of Hillsboro, the birth-place of President Pierce, returned two democrats to the legislature. Wash. Union.

NEW ORLEANS, April 1. The great four mile race between Lexington and Lecompte came off to-day. Purse \$20,000. Lexington was the winner; time

DIED.

At the residence of his father, J. A. Egerton, in Warrenton on Monday morning 25th ult., Richard D. Egerton in the 16th year of his age.

His illness was short but of very great severity. It is not to speak of this that we write, nor to give expression to the deep sympathy which we feel on account of the sare affliction that his saddened parents are called to bear; but, of the excellences of character that he possessed, which gave promise of a life of great usefulness, and caused to gather around him the warmest affection and most ardent hopes of a large circle of relations and sequainfances. Richard was indeed a dutiful son, an affectionate brother, an agreeable companion; generous in his disposition, and correct in his deportment towards all. We heard nothing in saying that he possessed in an eminent degree all those virtues which should distinguish an ingenious and noble minded young man. The will of his parents was to him the rule of his conduct which he took pleasure in implicitly obeying. As a student, his demeanor was always exemplair; and in the prosecution of his scholastic duties was ever deligent; and ever enjoyed the good will and affection of his teachers and comrades. No youth has ever descended to the grave more sincarely lamented by all who know him.

He has left behind him a bright example that will le live in the hearts of those who now lament his early des the state of the state of the ball of the